

# Lexington Observer & Reporter.

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VOLUME XII.

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LEXINGTON, KY.,  
JANUARY 28, 1865.

On the 29th of October last, the fol-  
lowing editorial article, with the ac-  
companying correspondence, appeared  
in the semi-weekly edition of this pa-  
per. We publish it now, because that  
being the last issue before this, our  
subscribers to the weekly edition were  
not thereby made acquainted with the  
cause of the temporary suspension of  
our paper:

TO OUR PATRONS.

The "Observer & Reporter," which  
for sixty years has regularly made its  
appearance in Lexington, is to-day sent  
to our subscribers for the last time,  
unless by a change in the policy of our  
rulers its publication shall be again per-  
mitted.

During the last summer we have been  
repeatedly notified that the Military  
authorities would not permit us to con-  
tinue our connection with the paper.  
We have heretofore been inclined to  
regard these threats as intended only to  
intimidate; but to-day they are in-  
directly effected by the refusal of the  
"Board of Trade" to permit the im-  
portation by us, or for our use, of the  
paper or printing materials which were  
indispensable to the further issue of  
the paper.

In consequence of the difficulties by  
which we have been surrounded, and  
in order to prevent, if possible, the sus-  
pension of the only Democratic paper in  
this portion of the State, we some-  
time since parted with a controlling  
interest in our paper to a gentleman  
who was supposed to be less obnoxious  
than ourselves to the military authori-  
ties. It was intended that the gentle-  
man should at once take control of the  
editorial department of the paper, and  
find it necessary that he should be  
another State, with a view to the  
importation of his private

supplies. It was intended that he should  
apply to the Military authorities for a  
permit, and that he should be refused.  
We then made application to the  
"BOARD OF TRADE" in our own name  
for a permit, and it was refused on the  
ground that we had violated General  
Order 63 by importing goods under the  
name of another person. We renewed  
the application with a full explanation  
of all the circumstances under which  
this had been done, substantially as  
above stated. We have been met by  
another refusal; and it only remains for  
us to bid a temporary farewell to our  
readers, and to ask their indulgence for  
an interruption in no wise chargeable  
to us.

During the long period of our con-  
nection with this paper our course has  
been known "no change or shadow of  
turning." During his life we gave a hearty  
support to the policy of Mr. Clay, and  
that great statesman honored us with  
no small share of his confidence and  
friendship. After his decease we con-  
tinued in the advocacy of the principles  
which he had learned at his feet and  
practiced at his side. When the rebellion  
broke out, and it was sought to  
divert Kentucky from her allegiance,  
we urged her people to stand by the  
Union. When the Whig party of the  
North became merged in Abolitionism,  
we acted as Mr. Clay would have done  
—as in one of his last speeches he  
declared he would do—and attached our-  
selves to the Democracy as the only re-  
maining hope of the country. We  
have advocated the election of their  
candidate to the Presidency, and have  
earnestly, but courteously, opposed the  
re-election of the present incumbent.

Our readers will bear us witness that  
no disloyal sentiment has ever been  
suffered to appear in our columns. In  
denunciation, we have never sought to  
rival our contemporaries, and in our  
own State there are papers advocating  
the same policy as ourselves—probably  
in a more able, certainly in a more ve-  
hement style—which are to this day  
unmolested by "BOARDS OF TRADE," or  
"Military authorities." It is not our  
purpose, at present, to enter into the  
causes of this invidious distinction—the  
time will come when this will be  
properly and thoroughly done. Nor  
will our readers expect us to indicate  
the means or the manner by or in  
which we shall seek a removal of the  
restriction placed upon us, and a re-  
dress for the injury done us. Suffice  
it to say that, while we hope the first  
will be speedy, we believe the latter  
will be ample and such as will tend to  
secure the press of Kentucky from simi-  
lar outrages in the future.

For the present, then, we bid our  
readers farewell!

The following is the correspondence  
upon the occasion of our application to  
the Board of Trade:

LEXINGTON, Oct. 26, 1864.  
GENTLEMEN: I desire a permit to purchase  
and receive such printing materials as are  
necessary to the conduct of the Observer & Re-  
porter newspaper establishment.  
Very Respectfully,  
D. C. WICKLIFFE.

The next morning the above note  
was returned with the following en-  
closure:

Rejected for violating General Order 63 by  
Receiving Goods on another man's Permit.  
JNO. B. WILGUS.

Determined not to be placed in a  
false position, and that no such reason  
should avail in refusing our applica-  
tion, we immediately addressed the  
Board the following note:

LEXINGTON, KY., Oct. 27, 1864.  
To the Members of the Board of Trade:  
I made application yesterday for a permit to  
purchase and receive such printing materials  
as are necessary to the carrying on of the Ob-  
server & Reporter Newspaper establishment;  
and this morning the application was returned  
to me with this endorsement:

Rejected for violating General Order 63, by  
Receiving Goods on another man's Permit.

This requires an explanation, and it is this:  
Several weeks ago I made arrangements for  
the sale of my office to Henry T. Duncan, Jr.,  
retaining a minor interest; and he was to take  
charge of the office and conduct the paper, so  
soon as he returned from Illinois, where he  
was called on business, and is still detained.  
When the arrangement was made I was re-  
quested to carry on the paper until his return,  
and consented to do so. He, having a permit  
such articles as were needed were shipped in  
his name, and although received by me in his  
name and under his permit, they were in fact  
used for his benefit. You have revoked his  
permit, and being advised of the fact, and hav-  
ing still an interest in the paper, I had no  
other alternative than to make application in  
my own name or stop the paper. This is the  
whole transaction.

If, with this explanation, you renew Mr.  
Duncan's permit, the materials for conducting  
the office can be received, as heretofore, for his  
benefit. If you do not renew it, I again make  
application for permission to purchase and re-  
ceive in my own name, and this you will re-  
gard as the renewed application.

Respectfully,  
D. C. WICKLIFFE.

In response to this application, a ver-  
bal response was given on Friday evening  
that "according to the instructions of the  
Board, we cannot grant the Per-  
mit."

The paper being thus suppressed by  
the action of the men constituting the  
"Board of Trade," and the editor hav-  
ing left the State to avoid an attempted  
arrest, our associate (Mr. H. T. Duncan,  
Jr.) who had been granted a "permit"  
by this same Board before it was pub-  
licly known that he was associated  
with us in the proprietorship of the pa-  
per, but whose "permit" had been re-  
voked when it became known that he  
was so associated, and because, as it was  
alleged, he had violated it by permitting  
us to use it, applied to the Board to  
have his permit re-instated after a full  
explanation of the circumstances under  
which it had been revoked. But he was  
met with a flat refusal. This to plain  
people looks as if these men intended  
to use their power for the suppression  
of the paper, for reasons which are  
known to themselves; for if Mr. Duncan  
was loyal enough to be considered  
as entitled to a permit in the first in-  
stance, he certainly had done nothing  
subsequently to forfeit his position and  
right, except to connect himself with  
this paper. But be this as it may, the  
paper remained suspended until the  
whole system of trade regulations,  
with the Boards of Trade themselves,  
(which hung like the pall of death  
upon the business of this city) were  
swept out of existence by the same  
hand that created them. We are thus  
enabled to resume the publication of  
our paper, with no prospect of its pub-  
lication being again interrupted by  
men "clothed with a little brief au-  
thority."

Why the refusal to permit us to im-  
port the materials necessary to the con-  
duct of our paper was made, after the  
unfounded imputation upon us of hav-  
ing violated a "general order" by im-  
porting under the permit of another,  
we, of course, are left only to con-  
jecture. We had occupied but one po-  
sition in regard to this rebellion. Those  
who sat in judgment upon and con-  
demned us, professed at one time to  
stand upon the same platform with us.  
If they saw fit to change their views, it  
certainly furnished no reason that they  
should impeach our loyalty, or seek to  
cover up their own political tergiversa-  
tion by attacking us. Disloyal as we  
have been pronounced by the toadies  
that crawl at the footstep of power, in  
order to cover up their own abandon-  
ment of principles which they pro-  
fessed to regard as fundamental in this  
crisis of our National troubles, we have  
never stooped in the past, nor do we  
expect to do so in the future, to repel  
the calumny. A secessionist we never  
have been, as the files of our paper from  
the incipency of this rebellion demon-  
strate—an abolitionist we not only never  
have been, but never can be. To be  
either the one or the other would be  
wholly inconsistent with our ideas of  
the powers and limitations of this gov-  
ernment. Planting ourselves upon the  
Constitution as the bond of our National  
unity and the hope of our National  
greatness and prosperity, we have  
ever so conformed our conduct  
that not even the suspicion of disloyalty  
could attach to our garments.

We think we fully understand the  
difference between the freedom of the  
press and its licentiousness, and have  
endeavored in all our long editorial  
career to act upon a knowledge of the

distinction. We also feel that we fully  
understand the difference between a  
factious opposition to the measures of  
the Government and a fair discussion of  
the policy or impolicy of those mea-  
sures. The files of our paper will show  
that we have never deviated from a  
proper propriety in this regard.

But it is needless for us to reiterate,  
to those who have done us the honor to  
read our paper, what our course as an  
editor has been. Engaged for the last  
twenty-six years in the publication of  
this paper, and during all the time its  
editor, our course and opinions are fully  
known to our readers. Nor is it  
necessary for us to make any pledges  
in regard to the future, so far as our  
connection with this paper is concern-  
ed. The past of our editorial history  
must be the guarantee of our future  
conduct; and more than this our read-  
ers, we know, do not require. We will  
only add, in concluding this explana-  
tion, that we shall intentionally give  
no cause hereafter, as we have not done  
heretofore, for a resort to the harsh  
measures to which we have been sub-  
jected.

THE OBSERVER & REPORTER.—It will  
be observed, by the announcement at  
the head of our columns, that this pa-  
per has passed into the hands of a  
company of persons, who are residents  
of the city and county, (and of whom  
the former editor and proprietor is one),  
and that it will hereafter be published  
by them under the name and style of  
the "Observer & Reporter Printing  
Company." No change in the political  
principles of the paper will result from  
this change of proprietors; and it will  
be the aim of its conductors to make it  
hereafter an exponent of the views  
and principles which have made this  
veteran journal a favorite with the  
people of Kentucky, who have al-  
ways exhibited their partiality for it  
in the most substantial manner.—  
Its conductors pledge their united ef-  
forts to make it worthy of the con-  
tinued patronage of its friends.

It will also be seen that we have  
found it absolutely indispensable to in-  
crease the rates of subscription and ad-  
vertising from what they have hereto-  
fore been. This has been rendered nec-  
essary by the large advance in the cost  
of paper and other printing materials,  
and of the wages which compositors  
now require. The prices of all these  
have advanced to nearly double what  
they were two years ago; and while the  
increased rates charged for subscription  
and advertising are not at all in propor-  
tion to the increased cost of publishing,  
yet it is hoped and believed that, with  
the increased patronage which the Com-  
pany expect to receive, they will be suf-  
ficient at least to enable them to publish  
the paper without pecuniary loss.

The office has been supplied with  
new materials of every description, at  
a cost of several thousand dollars; and  
we hope, when everything is in fair  
working order, to present to our patrons  
a paper unsurpassed in appearance by  
any other in the State.

The Job Office of the establishment  
under the control of Mr. George  
Jennings, of Louisville, one of the  
finest workmen in Kentucky; and our  
friends may rely upon having all work  
entrusted to us executed in the highest  
style of the art, upon reasonable terms,  
and with entire punctuality. Our Job  
office being one of the most extensive in  
the country, and supplied with all the  
newest and most fashionable material,  
we respectfully solicit a continuance of  
the patronage heretofore so liberally  
extended to this department.

As we have to pay our weekly ex-  
penses in cash, we shall endeavor to  
conduct the business of the office as  
nearly upon the cash principle as possi-  
ble. This is better for all parties, and  
we doubt not will be so regarded by  
the patrons of the paper. Of course  
this arrangement is not intended to ap-  
ply to those of our patrons whose  
business requires accounts to be kept.

With this explanation we respectfully  
submit the Observer & Reporter to  
the people of Kentucky, and solicit  
their patronage.

We send the Observer & Reporter to  
all its former patrons. If any of  
them wish it discontinued, they can so  
notify us, and their wishes will be  
promptly complied with.

The former editor and proprietor  
of the Observer & Reporter is now mak-  
ing out his accounts to the 29th of  
October last, when his paper was sus-  
pended, and he trusts that those in-  
debted to him will promptly respond  
to the call upon them for payment. All  
accounts from this date will, of course,  
be payable to the present proprietors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The number  
of new advertisements with which our  
friends have favored us, is so large that  
we are unable for want of space to di-  
rect attention to each of them separately.  
We therefore can only refer our read-  
ers to them as a whole, and com-  
mend them as eminently worthy of  
their attention. The business men of  
the city have now large stocks of goods  
in their respective lines, and will con-  
tinue to maintain the reputation they  
have always heretofore enjoyed of sell-  
ing upon as reasonable terms as the  
same articles can be obtained elsewhere  
in the West.

MR. PRENTICE, of the Louisville  
Journal, recently returned from Rich-  
mond, says: "Some days ago we saw  
our old and highly esteemed friend,  
Col. Charles S. Hanson, in Richmond.  
He was in the Libby Hospital—an  
apartment distinct from the regular  
prison. He was an invalid from his  
wound. He was much reduced in  
flesh, and weak but cheerful. He said,  
and we saw, that he and those in the  
hospital with him, were not treated in  
any manner ill. Our gallant friend's  
spine was hurt in his fight, and we  
much fear that he will not recover his  
fine, physical energy."

THEATRE.—Miss Rachael Johnson and  
Mr. B. Macaulay will conclude a suc-  
cessful engagement of two weeks this  
evening. Miss Johnson is a young  
reptress of great promise, and we predict  
for her a brilliant future. Mr. Mac-  
aulay is an excellent actor, who stands  
so high in the esteem of our theatre-  
goers that any commendation on our  
part is unnecessary. He will attract  
large audiences wherever he may ap-  
pear.

The bill for to-night is Lucretia Bor-  
gia, and Robert Macaire.

On Monday evening the splendid  
spectacular piece of the Seven Sisters,  
will be produced, with Mr. McDonough  
and Miss Lotta.

A contemporary noticing Gen.  
Butler's address to his command, after  
his removal, which he concludes by  
telling them twice "farewell," says:  
"Butler's address is unqualified. After  
the brace of 'farewell' he would have  
been—'to all my greatness.'"

PEACE RUMORS.—The press of the  
country is filled with rumors of peace  
prospects. There seems to be no doubt  
that the subject has been brought to the  
attention of our own Government and  
of the rebel authorities at Richmond.  
Francis P. Blair, Sr., it is understood,  
is engaged in the effort to bring about  
such a state of things between the two  
parties as will lead to the end which all  
true patriots so ardently desire. It is  
certain that he visited Richmond a few  
days since—that he had a conference  
with Jefferson Davis—and that upon  
his return to Washington, he was in  
conference with President Lincoln.—  
Immediately after, he departed for  
Richmond again, taking passage for  
Norfolk in a Government vessel which  
was placed at his disposal. That he was  
provided with passports through our  
lines and by the rebels through theirs,  
to and from Richmond, is equally cer-  
tain. When he made his first visit to  
Richmond, it was said that his purpose  
was to receive some valuable papers  
which had been abstracted from his  
house during the rebel invasion of  
Maryland last year. Upon his return,  
it was stated that he had succeeded in  
the object of his visit, and that the pa-  
pers had all been returned to him. But  
this second visit, so soon after the first,  
knocks this statement in the head,  
and all now concede that his mission  
is fraught with more importance than  
would be involved in the recovery of  
any private papers that might have been  
abstracted from him. The truth, how-  
ever, is, that he lost no papers. His  
property was not molested in any man-  
ner by the rebels during their invasion.

The house of his son, Hon. Montgom-  
ery Blair, was destroyed by fire and his  
property generally greatly desolated;  
but the rebels alleged that they did this  
in retaliation for the destruction of  
Gov. Letcher's house in Virginia by  
Hunter's forces. Montgomery Blair  
was a public man—a member of Mr.  
Lincoln's Cabinet at the time, while his  
father was a private citizen, and the dis-  
tinction was thus made in regard to  
the property of the two. That the elder  
Blair's property was in no wise injured,  
we have the best authority for believ-  
ing. His son, Montgomery Blair, has  
been in this city since.

It is perfectly correct, then, in our  
judgment, that this mission of Mr.  
Blair is the result of efforts looking to  
the establishment of peace. Whether  
any propositions to that end have been  
made by either party has not transpired.  
It may be that the way is only being

opened for the appointment of Com-  
missioners charged with that solemn  
duty; if so, that much is gained. We  
shall watch this movement with no  
little interest, as it is the first glimmer-  
ing of hope that has dawned since the  
rebellion was instituted, of a stop be-  
ing put to this terrible war. The re-  
cent signal successes of the Federal  
arms enable Mr. Lincoln to exhibit the  
magnanimity that should characterize  
him as the President of the whole na-  
tion towards the deluded men of the  
South; and if, as we have a right to  
conclude, the rebel authorities yield  
their hitherto declared purpose not  
to listen to any propositions of peace  
unless they are based upon the idea  
of a separate government, then we  
take it Mr. Lincoln cannot refuse to  
make such propositions as they can  
accept, without a total destruction of  
their rights and interests.

We repeat that we earnestly trust  
that the time is not distant when the  
country will be again restored to its  
former position of unity and peace.

The following bill was reported  
last week by Ex-Gov. Robinson, from  
the Judiciary Committee of the Ken-  
tucky Senate, and was passed by a  
vote of 25 to 7, after being amended so  
as to make the crime of rape punishable  
with death. The condition of the  
country requires the enactment of such  
a law, and we doubt not it will receive  
the concurrence of the House of Rep-  
resentatives by a majority as decisive  
as that which marked its passage in the  
Senate.

An Act to amend chapter 28 of the Re-  
vised Statutes, entitled "Crimes and  
Punishments."

The prohibition of morals, the in-  
crease of bad men, and the multiplied  
facilities for the commission and con-  
cealment of crime (all the fruits of this  
wicked rebellion), have rendered life,  
liberty, and property insecure. The in-  
creased destruction, and the absence of  
one of the other are the hourly visi-  
tations of some of the good citizens of  
this Commonwealth. These lamentable  
facts, known, felt, and witnessed by all,  
alike with justice and humanity, re-  
quire that the legal penalties for crime  
be increased, and in severity and  
certainty; wherefore,

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General  
Assembly of the Commonwealth of Ken-  
tucky, Every white person, negro, mul-  
atto, or Indian who hereafter shall be  
guilty of robbery, or burglary shall be  
punished with death; and the same facts  
which constitute burglary in a white  
person shall constitute the crime herein  
punished when committed by a negro  
or mulatto.

Section 2. Every white person, negro,  
mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter  
be guilty of arson, shall be punished  
with death.

Section 3. Every white person, negro,  
mulatto, or Indian who shall hereafter  
steal a horse, mule, jack, or jennet shall  
be punished with death.

MR. RICHARD H. HANSON, of Bor-  
don, offered last week in the lower  
branch of the Kentucky Legislature  
the following resolutions, which were  
ordered to be printed and referred to  
the Committee on the Judiciary:

Whereas, The General Assembly of  
the Commonwealth of Kentucky has  
been informed by the Governor of said  
Commonwealth, in his late message, that  
numbers of the loyal citizens of this  
Commonwealth have been arrested, im-  
prisoned, and banished "without a hear-  
ing, and without even a knowledge of  
the charges against them, merely for  
party and political vengeance, and to  
force them to pay heavy sums for their  
liberation;" and whereas, such arrests,  
imprisonment, and banishment are in  
violation of the sacred constitutional  
rights of a free people, and tend to the  
subversion and destruction of civil lib-  
erty, and the degradation of the consti-  
tution, the laws, and the people of the  
Commonwealth; and whereas, it is the  
imperative duty of this General Assem-  
bly to inquire into and ascertain the  
facts in relation to such arrests, im-  
prisonment, and banishment, that they  
may be presented in an authentic form to  
the President and the Congress of the  
United States, and to the General Assem-  
bly of this Commonwealth, in order  
that such action may be taken by these  
high authorities as will afford to the  
citizens a remedy for the past, and sa-  
fety and security for the future; therefore,  
be it

1. Resolved, by the General Assembly  
of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That  
the Governor of this Commonwealth is  
hereby authorized and requested to  
appoint a commission, to consist of  
three good and loyal citizens of this  
Commonwealth (a majority of whom  
may act in the premises,) whose duty  
it shall be to inquire into, and ascertain  
how many and who of the citizens of  
this Commonwealth (not in the army  
or navy of the United States, and how  
treated and dealt with during said con-  
finement) also the charges upon which  
said arrests were made; whether in writ-  
ing or otherwise, and whether the per-  
sons arrested were informed of said  
charges and a copy thereof delivered  
to them, and whether a copy of the  
charges were at any time refused to  
said persons, and whether all necessary

facilities for a fair trial were afforded  
to said persons; whether they were  
permitted to have legal counsel of their  
choice, compulsory process for their  
witnesses, and time and opportunity  
to procure their attendance or their evi-  
dence, and such other kindred facts as  
may be deemed necessary by said com-  
mission.

2. Resolved, The members of said  
commission, before proceeding to act  
herein, shall take an oath faithfully and  
impartially to perform the duties herein  
imposed, and they shall have power to  
send for persons and papers, and to  
swear witnesses, and take evidence by  
affidavit, deposition, or orally; but such  
oral evidence shall be reduced to writ-  
ing when taken; and they may adjourn  
from time to time and place to place in  
this Commonwealth, until their busi-  
ness is completed.

3. Resolved, Said commission shall  
make a report to the Governor of the  
Commonwealth of their proceedings  
herein, and of the facts and information  
obtained, and shall also file with him  
the evidence and proofs taken by them;  
and the General Assembly will here-  
after provide, by law, a fair remunera-  
tion for their services rendered herein.

4. Resolved, The Governor shall lay  
said report, evidence, and proofs before  
the General Assembly.

TWO GREAT HORSES MATCHED.—We  
see it stated that the celebrated race  
horse Lodi, purchased two years ago by  
Mr. Bryan, of San Francisco, California,  
from John M. Clay, Esq., of this coun-  
ty, by whom he was bred, and the  
equally celebrated Norfolk, bred by R.  
A. Alexander, Esq., of Woodford coun-  
ty, Ky., and purchased of him last year  
by some gentleman, also of California,  
have been matched for four races, five  
thousand dollars aside, in gold, each  
match, at heats of four miles, three  
miles, two miles and one mile. The  
four mile and three mile heat races take  
place the coming spring, and the two  
and one mile heat races in the fall, over  
the San Francisco course. Gilpatrick  
has been specially engaged to ride Lodi,  
and will leave for California at an early  
day. These trials will create much  
general interest among racing men as  
any that have ever taken place on the  
American turf.

MERRITT S. PITCHER, an old and  
prominent citizen of Nashville, and a  
native of this city, if we mistake not,  
died in Franklin, Tennessee, a few days  
ago. At the time of his death, he was  
on a visit to his son, a convicted rebel  
officer, in the South of Kentucky.

The removal of Gen. Butler from  
his military command seems to give  
universal satisfaction. He had a body  
of supporters, both at the capital and  
in the country, up to the date of the  
capture of Fort Fisher; but after the  
news of the capture of that renowned  
fortress, controversy as to the practica-  
bility of success at the first demonstra-  
tion came speedily to an end, and the  
removal of Butler was justified by all.

DIVINING RODS.—The old belief in  
the efficacy of divining rods for dis-  
covering deposits of metallic ore, min-  
eral and other springs, has been re-  
vived in connection with the petroleum  
excitement. It is said there are now  
in the coal oil regions of Pennsylvania  
men who call themselves wizards, and  
claim the power of pointing out rich  
deposits by the use of the divining rod  
in the shape of a hazel twig. It is al-  
leged that some of the largest flowing  
wells of oil in Pennsylvania and Vir-  
ginia have been discovered in this man-  
ner.

DIED:—In this city, on Tuesday, the 23d instant,  
FRANK TILFORD, son of John B. Telford,  
aged in the 13th year of his age.

In this city, on Thursday, the 17th instant,  
MR. DAVID CHEVINS, in the 71st year of his  
age.

In this city, on Thursday, the 19th instant,  
MRS. MARY ANN BUCKNER & DAUGHTER,  
Nathaniel Cropper, in the 40th year of her age.

JOHN McMURTRY,  
ARCHITECT,  
OFFICE—FRAZER'S CORNER, 2D FLOOR,  
Corner Main and Upper Sts.,  
LEXINGTON, KY.

FROM a practical knowledge of twenty-  
five years experience in building, and  
extensive observations in Europe, as well  
as in the States, I believe myself competent,  
and will endeavor to discharge all duties entrusted  
to me to the interest and satisfaction of my  
employers.  
It is admitted by all having experience in  
such matters, that an architect can and will  
save money (producing comforts) and appar-  
ently of elegance, on an average of ten times  
what he costs.—*Scientific American*.  
Special attention given to measuring and  
estimating all kinds of work in the building  
line.  
All orders through the Post Office or other-  
wise will be promptly attended to.  
March 23, 1864. 84.

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.  
I Am prepared at all times to pay the highest  
price in cash for Country Produce, viz:  
Corn, Wheat, Hemp, Oats, Rye,  
and Barley.

Persons having such articles to dispose of  
would do well to call upon my agent, at the  
Commission and Forwarding House, recently  
occupied by W. S. McCleary, on Short street,  
between Mill and Broadway, a few doors be-  
low the Post Office.  
JOHN TODD,  
of Covington, Ky.  
aug 24, 1864. 24.

WHOLESALE  
DRY GOODS

D. M. CRAIG & SON.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING A VERY  
large stock of

STAPLE & FANCY  
DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS &  
SUTLERS' SUPPLIES

Purchased at the time of the late panic in the  
gold market in New York, and will be sold at

Greatly Reduced Prices,

To which we particularly invite the attention  
of purchasers generally.  
July 23, 1864. 41-w.

Cochran, Wasson & Talbott  
GENERAL  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 47 & 49 Vine Street,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

—ALSO—

J. H. Talbott's  
PURE COPPER WHISKEY.

JOB. WASSON, Agt.,  
For buying and Shipping Wheat and other  
articles of Produce, Lexington, Ky. Of-  
fice under the Library, Upper St. Of-  
fice, July 23, 1864. 15

D. F. WOLF, WM. WALKER,  
WOLF & WALKER,  
BREWERS,  
LEXINGTON

A. E. PORTER, ESQ.,  
of the highest Kentucky Bar,  
New York City, constantly on  
sale in Lexington, Ky., and  
delivered at any of the  
any part of the  
charges.  
Offers can be made at  
Malt and Hops at Cl  
TERMS—Cash on delivery  
March 23, 1864. 85

WANTED!  
I WISH to purchase 150 HORSES, between  
the ages of 4 and 9 years, for which the  
highest market price will be paid.  
JAMES PERKINS,  
Lexington, April 6, 1864. 88

NOTICE.  
THE Lexington Jockey Club desire to pur-  
chase from 50 to 60 acres of land on the  
Covington or Frankfort Railroad preferred,  
within five or six miles of Lexington. Apply to  
J. M. CLAY,  
NELSON DUDLEY,  
O. P. BEAN,  
Committee.  
aug 2, 1864. 18

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.  
I WILL give prompt attention to all AU-  
TION SALES in the city of Lexing-  
ton, or in the country.  
Thankful to my numerous friends for the  
very liberal patronage heretofore extended, I  
respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.  
Having had long experience as an Auctioneer,  
I think I can safely promise satisfaction to all  
who may favor me with a call.  
All orders through the Post Office, or left  
at the office of G. S. Stebbins, will be promptly  
attended to, and charges very reasonable.  
THOMAS C. OREAR.  
feb 27, 1864. 77

The Creditors of Dr. D. Keller  
WILL call on Messrs. BUCKNER & DAUGHTER,  
LEXINGTON, Ky., and receive pay-  
ment of the dividend allowed upon their  
claims.  
H. HOPKINSON,  
JACOB SPEARS,  
Assignees.  
july 13, 1864. 12

FAMILY DYE COLORS.  
Patented October 12, 1863.

Black,  
Dark Blue,  
Light Blue,  
French Blue,  
Dark Brown,  
Light Brown,  
Sage Green,  
Crimson,  
Dark Green,  
Light Green,  
Mauve,  
Maroon,  
Orange,  
Pink,  
Purple,  
Royal Purple,  
Salmon,  
Scarlet,  
Slate,  
Saffron,  
Violet,  
Yellow,  
Dye.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,  
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves,  
Bonnets, Hats, Feathers











